DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN B. NEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

THE CONSERVATIVE is published daily and weekly, (Sundays excepted,) at FIVE DOLLARS for one month; FIFTEEN DOLLARS for three months; and TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for six months for the daily. SIX DOLLARS for three months; TEN DOLLARS for six months to the weekly, in advance.

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

# DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1864. [No. 201.

## MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA—THE EXEMPTION OF STATE OFFICERS.

One of the first duties of the Legislature, will be the consideration of the measures "to bring into the field all the ablebodied men who are not *necessary* to the State Government" On this subject he says:

It is utterly impossible for me to understand the logic which exempts State officers who are not necesary for the State Government; and yet it is the fact that the judges are undertaking to turn loose from the grasp of military authority, men without any duty to perform, upon the ground that they are officers provided by the constitution and the laws. There are some forty or fifty counties of Virginia within the enemy's lines most of them under a regular government of the enemy. The State officers therein have been—where loyal of course,—expelled from office and are refugees. Most of them have acquired new homes and formed new social and business relations, and may not return to their counties until this war shall terminate. Many will never return even with peace; and it may be a question, if they should do so, whether they would have a right to resume their offices. Under the law and constitution, the counties will average about sixty officers furnishing within the enemy's lines a number equal to about two thousand, constituting a force sufficient it may be, to turn the tide of a great battle. Yet according to the decisions of some of the judges, these officers would be exempt from military duty, although without civil duties to perform, and with a great probability that they will have none during the continuance of the war.

* * * * * * * *

The doctrine contended for may lead to the most fatal results. If all the officers designated in the constitution, and in the laws made in pursuance thereof, are to be exempted because they are State officers—if all the justices of the peace, who, by the bye, were never exempted until the 1st of October 1862, having from the revolution to that period been required to perform military duty—if all sheriffs and clerks, and their deputies—all commissioners of the revenue—all surveyors and commonwealth's attorneys—all constables and overseers to the poor—all county agents for supplying soldiers' families—all salt agents, commercial agents, etc—all employees of banks, cities, towns, etc., are to be exempt indiscriminately, and without reference to their necessity, then indeed, in the language of the decision so frequently quoted, "the spectacle might be presented of a nation subjugated and destroyed at a time when it had within its limits citizens amply sufficient to defend it against all the assaults of its enemies, but whose services could not be commanded because, forsooth, the Government had contracted with them that they should not be required to serve in the army." So far, in this State the number of exempts is comparatively small; but in other states we are told it is widely different. At this time a powerful army of the enemy is sweeping over the State of Georgia, in which under the doctrine contended for, there is now an army of exempts—exempts because officers and employees of the State government.

At this time the pressure of the service inspires a very common desire to escape from it; and the remedy of *habeas corpus*, designed for the extraordinary acts of official tyranny or individual acts of oppression is daily resorted to, to extricate the citizen from the holy duty of defending the country. Lawyers of every degree hie to the feast thus spread before them, and judges, in chambers and in court, feel constrained to apply the principles of the writ to those but little better than moral deserters from the standard of their country; and at a time, too, when she is struggling in a death grapple with her gigantic foe.

* * * * * * * * *

I respectfully suggest for your consideration the passage of a law which will diminish the number of these officers and restrict their selection to persons of an age usually beyond the period of military service. I propose the passage of a law diminishing the number of districts in the several counties and confining the election of magistrates to persons over forty five years of age.

NEW MILITARY BILL PROPOSED.

The Governor suggests a new military bill, which proposes: 1st That the reserve force of the State should be organized by the Governor, and when completed, to be reported to the Assembly for such change as it may see fit to make. 2d. That the Governor shall not move said force beyond the limits of the State. 3d. That no portion of such force shall be called out for a longer period than thirty days. 4th. When practicable, said force shall be assigned to duty in the several counties from which they may be drawn. 5th. The particular duties to which this force may be assigned are designated. 6th. That the county court and county officers shall aid in the enrolment. 7th. That the Governor shall provide for the proper discipline and order of said force. 8th. This bill being a war measure, it is proposed that it shall expire with the proclamation of peace, only suspending in the meantime the general militia law.

PUTTING NEGROES INTO THE FIELD.

Has the time arrived when this issue is fairly before us? Is it, indeed, liberty and independence, or subjugation, which is presented to us? A man must be blind to current events; to the gigantic proportions of this war; to the proclamations of the enemy; who does not see that the issue above referred to is presented *now*. And, I repeat, the only question is, has the time arrived? Are we able, beyond a question, to wage successful war against a power three times our own in numbers, with all Europe from which to recruit; and who unhesitatingly put arms in the hands of our own negroes for our destruction? I will not say that under the Providence of God, we may not be able to triumph; but I do say that we should not, from any mawkish sensibility, refuse any means within our reach which will tend to unable us to work out our deliverance. For my part standing before God and my country, I do not hesitate to say I would arm such portion of our able bodied slave population as may be necessary and put them in the field, so as to have them ready for the spring campaign, even if it resulted *in the freedom of those thus organized*. Will I not employ them to fight the negro force of the enemy; aye, the Yankees themselves, who already boast that they have two hundred thousand of our slaves in arms against us? Can we hesitate—can we doubt—when the question is, whether our enemy use our slaves against us, or we use them against him—when the question may be between liberty and independence on one hand, or our subjugation and utter ruin on the other?

I am aware that a clamor has been raised against the policy of putting the negroes into the army by good and loyal men, because they say, "the end is not yet"—that our army of citizen soldiers is still competent to make good our defence. No one would advocate the policy of thus appropriating our slaves except as a matter of urgent necessity; but as public opinion is widely divided on this subject, does not common prudence require us to fear those opposed to this extreme measure may be mistaken? Suppose it should so turn out, how deep would be their responsibility to the country, to freedom and independence everywhere! I know it is the opinion of the high military authorities that the time has come when we should call our slaves to our assistance; and I hold it to be clearly the duty of every citizen, however much he may doubt the wisdom and necessity of the policy, to co-operate in strengthening, by every means, our armies. I repeat, I know this policy is looked to with anxiety by some of the ablest military men of the age, who believe it is of the highest importance that it should be adopted without delay. I therefore earnestly recommend to the Legislature that they should give this subject early consideration, and enact such measures as their wisdom may approve.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE STATE.

The report of the Auditor of Public Accounts shows that the revenue standing to the credit of the Commonwealth proper on the 1st day of October last, amounted to $ 5,416,734.87

The same officer estimates receipts into the treasury during the fiscal year ending 30th of September next, from the several sources of revenue, at 4,612,010.00

Making a total sum of 10,028,744.87

Re-estimates that the disbursements during the same period will be 21,509,090 61

Leaving a deficiency of $11,480,345.74

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

MINERAL FIRE PROOF PAINT.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY ANY QUANTITY of this Paint in powder. It is a Peroxide of Iron, and will stand the most severe tests with fire. Color deep reddish brown.

Specimens of Paint and Oil can be seen at the store of Tucker, Andrews & Co., Raleigh.

HENRY E. COLTON, Agt. F. K. Co.,
Fayetteville Nov. 22 1-61 189—tf.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL AGENT WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE for the Army of Northern Virginia on the 18th inst., for the purpose of conveying such supplies as may be contributed to our soldiers as a Christmas offering by their friends at home.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon Gen. N. C.
Raleigh, Dec 7, 1864. 196—6t.
☞ City papers copy 1 week.

Headquarters Reserve, N. C.,
Raleigh Dec. 1st, 1864.

General Orders
No. 19.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE SENIOR RESERVES OF NORTH Carolina who are absent from their commands without proper authority, are ordered to rejoin them without delay.—County Enrolling Officers are made responsible for the apprehension of such as do not at once comply with this order.

By command of Lt. Gen. HOLMES.
JNO. W. HINSDALE,
A. A. General.
Dec. 2, 1864. 191—

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED TO WORK on the grading and laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given, and hands well taken care of.

Also, 100 Carpenters.

Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill wanted.

Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE.
President, Raleigh, N. C.
or to J. E. ALLEN, Su't.
Cary, N. C.
Dec. 8, 1864. 196—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

MACHINERY AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON THE 15TH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT AT THE Deep River Armory or Cotton Mills ¾ mile from Jamestown Depot, we will sell at public auction the following articles of Machinery, viz: Turning Laths, Drill Presses, Smoothing Stabbing and Boring Machines, Shafting, Hangers and Pulleys of various sizes and kinds, large lot of Belting, Blacksmiths Tools, and about twenty thousand pounds of Iron. The sale will continue from day to day untill the articles are disposed of. Terms cash.

MENDENHALL, JONES & GARDNER.
Nov. 30, 1864. 189—d2w.

FOR RENT.

THE BRICK STORE AND DWELLING HOUSE ON FAYetteville Street adjoining Mr. James M. Towles's for rent for the ensuing year.

T. H. SELBY.
Dec 2, 1864, 191—tf.
Progress copy till forbid.

SWEEDS IRON IN EXCHANGE FOR PORK.

I HAVE A SMALL LOT OF SWEEDS IRON SUITable for plows, that I will exchange with farmers for young fat pork pound for pound, hogs weighing above 160 pounds each, under 100 lbs pound of iron for pound and a quarter of pork. My iron is in bars of 150 to 175 lbs. each, and no fixtures for cutting, best bring pork to agree in weight with the iron. This exchange will be made only between the 1st and 15th January, 1865. Contracts had best be made between this and the 1st January.

Shearings and Cotton Yarns expected by the 15th inst., for sale at small advance on cost.

W. H. AVERA,
Smithfield, N. C.
December 7, 1864. 196—6t*.
☞ Standard copy in Weekly two weeks.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,
A Military and Classical Finishing Academy

THE NEXT SESSION WILL BEGIN FEBRUARY 1ST, 1865, at Mebaneseville, on the North Carolina Railroad. While the old course has been retained, extensive additions have been made, with a view to making GOOD SOLDIERS, as well as good scholars. Address

COL. WM. BINGHAM,
Superintendent.
Oaks, N. C., Nov. 21, 1864. 181—32.*

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA
MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.

Also, wanted two teachers of military education and a steward in this institution. Address

Maj. WM. A. BANKS,
Superintendent.
October 24, 1864. 158—tf.

SAVE YOUR BRISTLES!

A LIBERAL PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Bristles delivered at the Conservative Office.

## GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Ald.
Col George Little, Wake. do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Washington C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville.

Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P. Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District at Halifax, on 24 May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; A G Foster, Randolph; Dr J Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; F H Wesson, jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Macon.

LITERARY BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*: L C Edwards, Granville; Prof Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, Gaston; M S Robins, Randolph, Treasurer.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren; Henry Nutt, New Hanover; Col John D Hyman, Henderson.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon Edwards, Warren, Hon David L Swain, Orange. Quentin Busbee, Wake, Secretary.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH PAR. I GENERAL ORders, No. 81, A. and I. G. O. current series, all persons in 5th Congressional District between the ages of 17 and 50 years holding certificates of permanent exemption by reason of disability, also those assigned to light duty will report at the following times and places for inspection:

| COUNTY. | PLACE. | TIME |
|---|---|---|
| Orange, | Hillsboro, | Dec. 2d and 3d. |
| Wake, | Raleigh, | " 5, 6 and 7th. |
| Franklin, | Louisburg, | " 9th and 10th |
| Granville, | Oxford, | " 12, 13 and 14 |
| Warren, | Warrenton, | " 16th. |
| Nash, | Nashville, | " 19th and 20 |

Prompt compliance with this notice is expected, and any person or persons failing to attend will be subjected to arrest by conscript guard and forwarded for re-examination by Select Board at Camp Holmes. When the party is unable on account of sickness to attend on the days appointed, the attending physician's certificate must be presented, which must contain the exact physical condition of the party—the nature and extent of the disease or wound.

Wm. M. SWANN,
Capt. and Ins. 3d Con. Dist. N. C.
Nov. 30, 1864. 190—2w.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr D F Summey, Asheville.
Dr W A Collett, Morganton.
Dr J W Allison, Statesville.
Dr J L Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr A Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr Edward Rights, Salem.
Capt J N McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A Worth, Fayetteville.
E Murray & Co., Wilmington.
Mr F L Bond, Tarboro.
Mr J A J Askew, Colerain.
Mr F L Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The Boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General N. C.
Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 163—tf.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Raleigh, Nov. 1, 1864.

General Orders,
No. 16.

I. FOR THE INFORMATION OF ALL CONCERNED it is declared that the Guard for Home Defence consists of ALL white male persons who are exempt by law from service in the Confederate Army, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, residents in the State, including foreigners not naturalized who have been residents in the State for thirty days, before enrollment, excepting such persons as are exempt by the laws of the State, by orders of the Governor, or on account of physical disability.

II. Company commanders will each on the next drill day make an exact roll of his company in accordance with the above declaration and transmit the same to his Battalion commander to be sent by him without delay to this office. Upon the receipt of these company rolls, Battalion commanders having arms and accoutrements the property of the State in their possession or the possession of their men, after retaining a gun and accoutrements for each man of his command will send the remainder to this city to Maj. T. D. Hogg, Ordnance Officer.

III. The second paragraph of General Orders No. 9, making it the duty of all Militia and Home Guard Officers to arrest any officer or agent who in making impressments fails to comply with the impressing laws in every particular is hereby so modified as to make it the duty of all such officers to call out their commands to assist in arresting any person against whom a civil warrant is directed upon application of any Judge or Justice of the Peace stating that the civil officer is not able to make the arrest without aid from the militia. It being thus made the duty of all Militia and Home Guard Officers to assist the civil authority in suppressing illegal impressments, it is hereby forbidden officers of either class to become impressing agents, and those holding such agencies must resign either the agency or commission in the State service. Commanders of Regiments and Battalions will see that this latter clause is complied with.

By order of Governor VANCE,
R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.
188—

LOST

A FEW NIGHTS AGO AT YARBOROUGH'S HOTEL a piece of gold weighing twenty pennyweights. A liberal reward will be paid at this office to the finder.

## LEGISLATIVE DIRECTORY.

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans—W H Bagley.
Camden and Currituck—D McD Lindsay.
Gates and Chowan—M L Eure.
Hyde and Tyrell—Edward L Mann.
Northampton—J B Odom.
Hertford—James M Wynn.
Bertie—John Pool.
Martin and Washington—J R Stubbs.
Halifax—Mason L Wiggins.
Edgecombe and Wilson—J H Powell.
Pitt—Dr E J Blount.
Beaufort—E J Warren.
Craven—Nathan Whitford.
New Hanover—E D Hall.
Carteret and Jones—Dr M F Arendell.
Greene and Lenoir—J P Speight.
Duplin—W R Ward.
Onslow—Isaac N Saunders.
Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—John W Ellis.
Cumberland and Harnett—W B Wright.
Sampson—William Kirby.
Wayne—Benj Aycock.
Johnston—T B Snead.
Wake—W D Jones.
Nash—A J Taylor.
Franklin—W Harris.
Warren—Dr T J Pitchford.
Granville—R W Lassiter.
Person—C S Winstead.
Orange—John Berry.
Alamance and Randolph—Hon Giles Mebane.
Chatham—E H Straughn.
Moore and Montgomery—Dr J M Crump.
Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leitch.
Anson and Union—Col W C Smith.
Guilford—Robt P Dick.
Caswell—William Long.
Rockingham—D W Courts.
Mecklenburg—W M Grier.
Cabarrus and Stanly—Dr J E McEachern.
Rowan and Davie—W B March.
Davidson—Henderson Adams.
Stokes and Forsyth—J E Matthews.
Ashe, Surry, &c—Jonathan Horton.
Iredell, Wilkes, &c—A M Bogle.
Burke, McDowell, &c—S P Patterson.
Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—M L McCorkle.
Rutherford, Polk, &c—Dr W J T Miller.
Buncombe, Henderson, &c—M Patton.
Macon, Haywood, &c—S C Bryson.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—R Y McAden, C F Faucett
Alexander—J M Carson
Anson—A J Dargan, L L Polk
Ashe—Col F J McMillan.
Beaufort—Hon R S Donnell, D M Carter
Bertie—P T Henry, Jas Bond
Bladen—J W Russ
Brunswick—D L Russell, Jr
Burke—J J Erwin
Buncombe—J M Gudger
Cabarrus—P B C Smith
Chatham—J H Headen, W J Headen, W P Hadley.
Caldwell—J M Isbell.
Camden—W A Duke.
Carteret—Stephen D Pool.
Caswell—Montford McGehee, S S Harrison.
Catawba—W P Reinhardt.
Cumberland and Harnett—Hon J G Shepherd, A D McLean, Dr John McCormick.
Clay—W H Herbert,
Chowan—L C Benbury.
Cleaveland—D Beam, J W Gidney.
Columbus—Forney George.
Craven—W B Lane, P H Gaskins.
Currituck—J J Baxter.
Davie—R F Johnston.
Duplin—Zach Smith, A M Faison.
Davidson—C F Lowe, Lewis Hanes.
Edgecombe—David Cobb.
Franklin—W K Davis.
Forsythe—W H Wheeler, W B Stipe.
Gaston—W P Shipp.
Gates—Richard H L Bond.
Greene—H H Best,
Guilford—D F Caldwell, A Clapp, A S Holton.
Granville—P P Peace, E Grissom, J S Amis.
Halifax—H Joyner, A H Davis.
Haywood—S L Love.
Henderson—M M Patton.
Hertford—J A Vann.
Hyde—H S Gibbs.
Iredell—T A Allison L Q Sharpe.
Jackson—W A Enloe.
Johnston—W A Smith, W G Banks.
Jones—F G Simmons.
Lenoir—Allen W Wooten.
Lincoln—Ambrose Costner.
Macon—J M Lyle.
Madison—W H Brown.
Martin—S W Outterbridge.
McDowell—W F Craige.
Mecklenburg—John L Brown, E C Grier.
Montgomery—Allen Jordan.
Moore—Elam J Harrington.
Nash—G N Lewis.
New Hanover—Saml J Person, J R Hawes.
Northampton—S T Stancell, S J Calvert,
Orange—S F Phillips, W N Patterson.
Onslow—A J Murrill.
Pasquotank—W E Mann,
Perquimans—J H Riddick.
Person—John W Cunningham.
Pitt—B G Albritton, C Perkins.
Randolph—Joel Asheworth, E T Blair.
Rowan—F E Shober, W H Crawford.
Richmond—B F Little.
Robeson—David Bethune, T J Morisey.
Rockingham—Jno Strong, A J Boyd.
Rutherford—J L Carson, A R Bryan.
Sampson—L A Powell, Patrick Murphy.
Stanly—R Harris,
Stokes—W H Flynt.
Surry—H M Waugh.
Tyrrell—L L Hassell.
Union—C Austin.
Wake—D G Fowle, G H Alford, C J Rogers.
Wayne—M K Crawford, J M Caho.
Warren—W T Alston, T J Judkins.
Washington—L C Latham.
Wautauga—Wm Horton.
Wilkes—A S Calloway, P T Horton.
Yadkin—A C Cowles.
Yancy—D M Young.

TAX IN KIND!

THE ASSESSORS FOR WAKE COUNTY WILL BE IN Raleigh on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week in November and December, for the purpose of assessing the Tax in Kind of Corn, Fodder, Molasses, Sugar, Peas, Beans, Ground Peas, &c.

We want every good citizen to give in for the Soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhoods.

Those who have not listed their Wheat, Oats, Rye, Hay and Wool, can also list at the above times.

F. G. FOSTER,
NATHAN IVEY, } Assessors.
Nov. 21, 1864.

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER ON Tuesday, the 13th December, at the residence of Samuel Brittle, dec'd, in Southampton county, Va., 2½ miles from Boykin's Depot, all of his crop of Corn, Fodder, Cotton, stock of Mules, Cows, Fat and out Hogs, farming utensils, &c.

E. W. BRITTLE, Executor.
December 7, 1864. 196—5t*

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

The following rates will be charged for advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One day, | $ 3 00 | One week, | $18 00 |
| Two days, | 6 00 | Two weeks, | 36 00 |
| Three days, | 9 00 | Three weeks, | 45 00 |
| Four days, | 12 00 | One month, | 72 00 |
| Five days, | 15 00 | Two months, | 144 00 |

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

## LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES.

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES.

*Propositions and Grievances*—Messrs. Smith, Aycock, Winstead, Odom, Blount, McCorkle, and Jones.

*Privileges and Elections*—Messrs. Wright, Ellis, Bagley, Grier, Horton, Kirby, and Sanders.

*Judiciary*—Messrs. Warren, Wright, Leitch, Bogle, Bryson, Winstead, and Dick.

*Internal Improvements*—Messrs. Leitch, Horton, Matthews, Ellis, Straughn, Jones, and Lassiter.

*Claims*—Messrs. Speight, Powell, Taylor, Adams, Snead, March, and Ward.

*Education and Literary Fund*—Messrs. Dick, Lassiter, Lindsay, McEachern, Bagley, Long, and Whitford.

*Banks and Currency*—Messrs. Bagley, Winstead, Long, Miller, Patton, Courts, and Bryson.

*Corporations*—Messrs. Arendell, Smith, Wynne, Harris, Berry, Blount, and Aycock.

*Agriculture*—Messrs. Powell, McEachern, McCorkle, Jones, Lindsay, Mann, and Odom.

SENATE BRANCH OF JOINT COMMITTEES.

*Finance*—Messrs. Wiggins, Pool, Courts, Patterson, Berry, Long, Harris, and Lassiter.

*Military Affairs*—Messrs. Stubbs, Patton, and Pitchford.

*Public Buildings and Grounds*—Messrs. Berry and Powell.

*Cherokee Lands and Western Turnpikes*—Messrs. Bryson, Horton, and Patton.

*Swamp Lands*—Messrs. Lindsay, Wynne, and Mann.

*Public Library*—Messrs. Ellis, Speight, and Lassiter.

*Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum*—Messrs. Arendell, Odom, and Crump.

*Insane Asylum*—Messrs. Pool, Miller, and Arendell.

HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES.

*Judiciary*—Messrs. Carter, Fowle, Person, Shober, Caldwell, George, McAden, Dargan, Sharpe, Morrisey, and J. H. Headen.

*Education*—Messrs. Henry, Best, Crawford, of Wayne, Hawes, Davis, of Franklin, Clapp, Polk, Beam, Erwin, Patton, and Bryan.

*Internal Improvements*—Messrs. Mann, Joyner, Powell, McLean, Rogers, Harrison, Jordan, Crawford, of Rowan, McMillan, Love and Gidney.

*Claims*—Messrs. Patterson, Smith, of Johnston, Grier, Vann, Gibbs, Ross, W. J. Headen, Reinhardt, Boyd, Isbell and Wheeler.

*Agriculture*—Messrs. Perkins, Cutterbridge, Simmons, Little, Alford, Strong, Harris, Shipp, Johnson, Brown, of Madison, Davis, of Halifax.

*Propositions and Grievances*—Messrs. Allison, Duke Cobb, Murrill, Russell, Alston, Flynt, Harrington, Costner, Lyle, and Faison.

*Privileges and Elections*—Messrs. Hanes, Henry, Carter, Murphey, Person, Fowle, McGehee, Shober, Sharpe, Horton of Watauga, and Phillips.

*Private Bills*—Messrs. Horton, of Wilkes, Bond of Bertie, Lane, Lewis, Blair, Austin, Hassell, Farmer, Judkins, Faucette, Bethune, Waugh, Carson, of Rutherford, Herbert, Powell, McMillan, Craig, and Enloe.

*Corporations*—Messrs. Waugh, Mann, Cobb, Powell, Morrisey, Peace, Stipe, Ashworth, Grier, of Alexander, and Gudger.

HOUSE BRANCH OF JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

*Finance*—Messrs. Shepherd, Amis, Brown of Mecklenburg, McGehee, Murphy, Phillips, Cunningham and Lowe.

*Military Affairs*—Messrs. Grissom, Cowles, Stancil, Pool and Gaskins.

*Public Buildings*—Messrs. Albritton, Caho and Calloway.

*Cherokee Lands and Western Turnpikes*—Messrs. Young, Gudger, Asheworth, Banks and Polk.

*Swamp Lands*—Messrs. Bond, of Gates, Wooten, Perkins, Cobb, and Carter.

*Public Library*—Messrs. Benbury, Smith of Duplin and Stipe.

*Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum*—Messrs McCormick, Holton, Joyner, Costner and Latham.

*Insane Asylum*—Messrs. Carson, of Alexander, Riddick, Baxter, Peace and Smith of Cabarrus.

## Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

NO. A. STANLY,
161—tf. Commissioner.

THE KEY-STONE.

A MASONIC MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1865, I SHALL commence the publication of a Monthly Magazine under the above title, to be devoted to the interest of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons.

I believe that every good Mason will agree with me in the opinion that such a publication will be beneficial in enlightening our less informed brethren, and in dispensing many a calm, kind word of cheerfulness to the hearts and homes of thousands of worthy brothers, their widows and orphans. It will be my earnest purpose to bring to bear whatever humble ability I may possess to make it a reliable custodian of sound Masonic Law and Tenets, ever adhering closely to the Ancient Landmarks of the Craft in all their pristine strength and symmetrical beauty.

Trembling, lest I err, in clothing myself for so responsible an office, I shall engage upon the KEY-STONE such skilled editorial talent as shall keep the lights well trimmed and brightly burning, with the sincere hope that as our work goes forth each month, from the quarries of our labour it may pass an improved inspection and be acceptable to the head and to the heart of every good Master at whose home or hands it may be received.

TERMS:

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| One subscriber six months, | $ 10 00 |
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Masons, Lodges, Chapters, Councils and Encampments will please send in their subscriptions at once.

Address
WM. B. SMITH, Proprietor,
174 Raleigh, N. C.

# DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

BY J. B. NEATHERY & CO.

WEDNESDAY, - - DECEMBER 14 1864.


OWING TO THE indisposition of our carrier the *Conservative* for our city subscribers will be sent to the Post Office for a few days.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY. Little of interest was done in either House yesterday.

In the *Senate* the public school bill was discussed and passed its second reading.

In the *House* a resolution of thanks to Col. Jos. B. Starr and his command for gallantry at Kinston was adopted, and the revenue bill discussed at length.

After to-day the House will sit at night also, session commencing at 7 p. m.

THE CUTPOURINGS of the *Confederate* upon our "friend" Mr. Phillips had been so constant for several days before our article of Monday that we thought it might be becoming in us to try and create a slight "diversion" in his favor, to use a military expression, but we have really received more than we bargained for, and we find the whole torrent turned upon our devoted head. Ours we regarded as only a small *volley of musketry* but we receive in return a terrible *cannonade*. We thought the weapon of attack we were using was only the small instrument of pointless steel used by the fencer, but we see our neighbor has mistaken it for a sharp poinard, and instead of merely parrying our thrust with a weapon like to our own and giving us another, he almost splinters our helmet with vigorous blows from a broadsword.

Now seriously, we thought our article of Monday was exactly in the style of the *Confederate's* attacks upon Mr. Phillips, partaking of the *badinage* for which that paper is so remarkable, and after reflection upon it, with the new light thrown over it by the *Confederate*, we cannot see that the language used of it is otherwise than entirely uncalled for. Is there anything we have said about Mr. Phillips' assailant that the style adopted by him towards Mr. P. does not justify, warrant, nay, *suggest?* Is the position of public journalists less liable to criticism than that of a member of the House of Commons? The latter is responsible for his course to the *House and his constituents*—the former is responsible to the *public*. We cannot see that *we* are "intermeddling" in our defence of Mr. Phillips. We did not bring him before the public, nor do we intend to bring any gentleman of the House of Commons or Senate with whom we differ in politics, *needlessly* before the public, but he being brought before the public by another, surely we have a right to defend him as a "friend" with just such weapons as his assailants use. We are not justified in using greater force than is necessary to protect him, nor have we done so. How can Mr. Phillips' health and strength be "germain" to the question of his right to take his seat in the Legislature, or to the nature of his resolutions and speeches in the Legislature? Our neighbor is a better logician than we if he can see how. Nor can we see why the fact that Mr. Phillips is not serving his country "among the soldiers and the bayonets," to use a favorite phrase of our neighbor's, is any more material to the questions of constitutional law, &c, than the fact that other people, editors of newspapers for example, are serving their country *elsewhere* or *otherwise*. Every man in his dealings with the world should be willing to take the same kind of *currency* (the word *coin* is absolete) he offers. We venture to affirm that if the *Confederate's* strictures on Mr. Phillips, those of last summer, and the late ones, and his article of yesterday upon us are collated with ours, the prize for farthest transcending the bounds of "decorum" would not be awarded to *us*.

As for our offering to lecture the *Confederate* we have no idea of doing any such thing. If he takes a harmless, friendly criticism of his rough manner of handling "a friend" of ours in such a spirit as he does, we dare not brave his indignat on by an attempt on our part to lecture him.

As to the categorical question put by the *Confederate* as to the writer of our editorials we have only to say that such enquiries are inadmissable on the score of courtesy and yet we return an answer. The paper is ours and its articles, whether by birth or adoption—it makes no difference to the public—are also ours.

DR. F. BOOKS HAYWOOD has been appointed by Gov. Vance a Director in the Insane Asylum of North Carolina, to fill the unexpired term of Lawrence Hinton, deceased.

[From the Army Correspondent of the Conservative.]

LANE'S BRIGADE, A. N. V.
December 6th, 1864.

*Mr. Editor*:—If your readers expect to hear every week of a "big battle," and if nothing else from the army is interesting, then I shall not be able to gratify them. The armies before Petersburg seem to be resting—but the weather is very fine, and the men are so too. Grant may move at any time, he did make a *raid* a few days ago on a Depot somewhere in his rear, called "Stony Creek", I think, and then he actually captured a few hundred bushels of corn and burned some railwood buildings, but our efficient cavalry, coming up, he retired with his usual fleetness of foot. We killed a few of his people, captured more, and with this ended the great "raid on Stony Creek." Grant evidently captured the place but did not hold it. This is reliable. We expect him to make another attack upon Petersburg before finally settling down into winter quarters. Being always prepared for him, he will not surprise us, should his wisdom dictate another flank movement or assault—nor indeed will we be particular vexed should he forego the pleasure altogether.

We have received the message of Gov. Vance. Like all his State papers, it evinces a deep interest in the welfare of the soldiers.

But he says he sees no way of supplying the soldiers with shoes. This we very much regret, as they will be needed. Gov. Vance is indefatigable in behalf of the soldiers, and he will allow us to hope that his usual good luck will attend his efforts to supply us with that indispensable article.

SIGMA.

THE ERLAND HOME.—This is the title of an institution established by the State of Georgia, to provide for the support of the women and children who have been driven from their homes. It has already between seventy-five and one hundred families in charge. Among them are only six men, all of whom are disabled. Looms, spinning wheels, and other facilities for self support are being provided, and it is thought the Home will require only limited aid from the Treasury.

For the Conservative.

## IMPRESSMENTS.

I desire to call the attention of your readers to some considerations connected with the subject of impressments, because there is so much real ignorance of the law on the part of the people and a total and probable disregard of the law, by the officers of the government charged with its execution. I am the more anxious to bring this matter to the public attention now, because impressments are, unfortunately, becoming general, and I may say of daily occurrence. Impressments of horses, cattle, bacon, flour, and, in fact, almost everything, and yet I venture to assert that in not a single instance has the requirements of the law been observed. Indeed it is owing to this fact that impressments have become so extremely odious. The provisions of the impressment laws are firm and just and such as no one that I have met with objects to but the illegal irregular, arbitrary conduct of the impressing agents is doing a vast deal of mischief.

The law directs that in all cases where supplies of any kind are wanted by the government, that the impressing agent shall offer a price for the same which, if refused by the owner, the officer and the owner are each to select from the neighborhood two appraisers who are to fix the price it they agree, and if not, to call in a third, and the decision in either case is *final* from which there is no appeal except in those cases where the article has been purchased, is held for speculation. This is the law—the practice is entirely different. The Government agents offer only the schedule price of the commissaries which is upon an average about one fourth the market price. This is of course as a general thing refused and the property is impressed and often without paying anything except in a promise to pay.

It was the intention of Congress that a fair market price shou'd be paid, and indeed Congress has no authority under the constitution to impress property for less than the market price. This is clear. In the case of W. B. Isaacs vs. Clairborne, tried before Judge Lyons, in Richmond on the 23rd March, 1863, that eminent Judge delivered an elaborate and able opinion on the subject of impressments and with reference to the price the Government was under the constitution bound to pay used this language, "according to numerous decisions, "just compensation" means an equivalent, a recompense in value for the property taken, what the article would sell for in the market and not the price which the owner might demand or which one person for especial reason might be willing to give, and for this he quotes several authorities." See Richmond Examiner, March 24, 1863.

While Congress therefore under the constitution can impress or take private property for the public use, it can only do so upon paying "just compensation" in the language of the constitution and this means according to Judge Lyons the "market value." This decision was made before the impressment law was passed and indeed while the subject was before that body and the decision too was made at their very door, while the subject was before their eyes, and with such an expression of the constitution before them declaring that Congress could pass no law to take private property, except upon the condition of paying a fine to wit, the market price, the impressment law was passed which wisely provided for the payment of the just compensation and which principle has never been departed from in any subsequent amendment that I have seen. These facts I think conclusively show what was the intention of Congress; indeed so manifestly was it the purpose of Congress that no property should be impressed without a full (or market) price being paid, that upon the passage of the law or some amendment; Mr. Foote exclaimed "now the Government can get what supplies it needs," because it was going to pay the market price; and it would have gotten and can still get what it needs if it will pay the market price. It never will without.

Yet the language of the able Judge in the case referred to is so very striking that I must quote a passage more. "Can the Government" says he, "by failing to procure supplies for the army at the proper time or by refusing to buy them at the price paid by all citizen's because it considers these prices too high, create a case of necessity and then appeal to that necessity to justify the forcible seizure of them? If it has the right to seize flour for instance at an arbitrary valuation, why has it not the same right to fix any price which it may choose to say is reasonable, and make those persons who happen to own supplies bear the chief expense of the armies and of the war. Does not the same principle which would justify the impressment also justify any measures which may be necessary to overcome or punish any opposition to it? If this doctrine be maintained what does the Government become but an unmitigated despotism—one to be administered by force according to the will of its officers and not according to the laws of the land?"

Again he says "the Constitution of the Confederate States was made for time of war as well as peace. It was passed and adopted by the several States when it was evident we should soon be engaged in a bloody and cruel war, &c."

Indeed, if some remedy is not applied to this terrible evil, the industry of the country will be paralysed; people say they have no inducement to labor when the fruits of their toil are taken from them without just compensation. I have heard men declare that they would not fatten more hogs than was absolutely necessary for their own families, because their surplus of bacon or pork is impressed at prices that will not compensate them for the expense of doing so. This is a false view of the matter, because every thing should be done by all means to increase the supply of provisions for our armies especially, but still men will thus reason and act, and as long as you take any from them the inducement to labor, apart from patriotism, few will exert themselves. Better, far better would it be for the government to pay, in every instance, the full market price, let it be ever so high, than to discourage the industry of the country. It may be said, as it has been, that the government cannot afford to pay these high prices. This is a great mistake; the cost of our struggle for independence is nothing compared with the hearty action, co-operation and harmony of the people. We can afford to pay high prices for all our supplies, but we cannot afford to discourage our citizens, or impress them with the belief that they are to be the victims of a cruel and oppressive government. But the people are not without remedy. Thank God we still live under a government of laws which will shield and protect her innocent and loyal citizens. If any agent of the Confederate government violates the impressment law, let the party injured sue him in a writ of replevin, then the officer will have to give bond in double the value of the article unlawfully impressed for the delivery of it to the owner at the determination of the suit, if it shall appear that he has violated the law in the seizure of it. This will effectually put a stop to all unlawful seizures of property. In addition to this, the General Assembly, on the 12th of December 1863, passed a law which makes the unlawful seizure of any provisions, stock, or other private property of any kind, by any person claiming authority to impress, a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the Court. It also is made the duty of any Justice of the Peace upon complaint on oath of the party, to issue his warrant for the arrest of the parties charged with such unlawful proceedings, and upon satisfactory evidence, shall bind him over to the next Superior Court of the county in which the offence was committed.

OLD NORTH STATE.

UNION OF CHURCHES.—Rev. Arther Cleveland Coxe, D. D., Episcopal Bishop of Western New York, preached a sermon in Brooklyn, a few days since, in which he proposed a Union of Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, Moravians, and other sects, on the basis of the Nicene creed.

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

## SENATE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 13th, 1864.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Atkinson, of the Presbyterian Church.

Bills to amend the anti-distillation act (the proposed amendment extending the prohibition to the brewing of beer or malt liquors, or the distillation of money, and requiring the exposure of still houses, etc., to the inspection of Magistrates), to remove the obstructions in Big Swamp, to incorporate the *Confederate* Joint Stock Publishing Co., to pay bounties to the Junior Reserves, and resolutions to procure the release from active military service of certain infirm citizens were severally read a second time.

The School Bill then being before the Senate, Mr. Dick proceeded to say that this was a matter of great importance and, next to military affairs, of interest to the State; and then discussed *seriatim* the changes contemplated by the bill in the school system of the State. The most important of these changes were those which alter the name from the common to the public schools of North Carolina, and provide that the ages for pupils shall hereafter be, instead of from 6 to 21 years as heretofore, in all cases, extended to twenty-seven for all females desirous of qualifying themselves for teaching, and to thirty-six for males, disabled in service, who have a like wish. The object of these changes was, Mr. D. proceeded to say, to provide a sufficiency of teachers to meet the educational requirements of the State. It was often difficult to procure teachers, and this difficulty might be greatly lessened by permitting the many females whom the exigencies of the war has forced to their own support to qualify themselves to teach.

After some further dissultory discussions the bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Wiggins, of Halifax, moved that the bill passed on yesterday regulating the mileage and *per diem* of members be reconsidered.

The *Speaker* decided the motion, under the 16th rule, out of order.

Mr. Long, of Caswell, appealed from the decision of the chair, but on a call of the Senate the decision was sustained by yeas 40, nays 2.

The bill to amend the Militia and Home Guard acts was taken up but on motion laid on the table and the Senate, by a vote of 17 to 12, adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On leave of the House, Messrs. McAden, Clapp, Cunningham, Patterson and Baxter were allowed to record their votes on the passage on the *habeas corpus* resolutions, all save Mr. Baxter voting in the affirmative.

The bill, to make the forcible entry or robbery of a dwelling house in the daytime, a capital offence, and resolutions protecting against the overthrow of State Sovereignty and civil liberty, were severally reported with recommendations that they do not pass.

Mr. Shepherd introduced resolutions of thanks to Col Jos. B. Starr, and his command, for their successful repulse of the public enemy at Kinston, which was adopted.

Mr. Smith, of Johnston, introduced resolutions calling for the punishment of certain parties calling themselves agents of the Confederate Government, for illegal impressments and in advocacy of their adoption, stated that in his county orders had been received forbidding the retention of more than one-half of the usual amount of provisions heretofore kept for a support. This would not be borne, and if some remedy were not otherwise provided his constituents would right themselves, irrespective of all government, by the strong arm.

Mr. Caldwell deprecated hasty action, on a matter of such importance, and

Mr. McGehee stated General Holmes had telegraphed to Richmond to learn if there were authority for the issual of these orders, and thought it best not to proceed to further action in the premisses till further information could be obtained. The resolutions were then informally passed over.

Mr. Waugh introduced a resolution in reference to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* (calling on the Governor to procure the discharge from custody of any one who is not allowed a trial at his liability to military service) which was referred to the committee on Confederate relations.

The resolutions relative to the sessions of the House was taken up and, after being amended so as to provide for a morning session at 10 and evening at 7 o'clock, passed.

The special order—the Revenue bill was then taken up and variously amended so as to make all coupons past due, save those of the State issued prior to Feb. 23d, 1861, taxable as *money*, so as to allow a soldier or sailor one year after his discharge to redeem his land sold for taxes and so as to tax slave dealers five *per cent.* on total amount of sales.

Pending its consideration the House adjourned.

## ELECTION OF SENATOR.

It would not be easy to express the feeling of relief and thankfulness with which we welcomed the telegram from Raleigh on Thursday last announcing the election of the Hon. Thomas S. Ashe, as Senator from the State of North Carolina, to the Congress of the Confederate States, for six years from the 18th of February 1865, when Mr. Dortch's term will expire. The Raleigh papers received that day had led us to apprehend as a fixed fact the election of another gentleman—one altogether unexceptionable but for his (understood) indentification with the so called "peace" party and movement—one whose admitted ability and high personal character had, we doubt not, secured him a much larger vote in the early stages of the contest than his "peace" proclivities warranted.

The honor is most worthily bestowed, the trust confided to one who never proved faithless, one who stands "without fear and without reproach." Such a man is an honor to his State, his country, and his kind. Personally, professionally and politically, his whole life has exhibited ability, industry and integrity, and he is peculiarly possessed of that dignity of personal presence and courtesy of personal manners which attract attention and win favor. In these, as in all respects, the Senatorial delegation from North Carolina,—Graham and Ashe,—will unquestionably rank above that of any other State in the Confederacy.

In old party times Mr. Ashe was a Whig. We do not think he ever connected himself with any other party organization. Since the war he has belonged to the party of the Confederacy. As such, his election over one of the most gifted and popular men in the State is a guarantee to the world of the continued devotion of North Carolina to the great and vital issue of Confederate Independence.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

The statistics culled from the British Registrar General's report give some curious details as to the ages at which men are most likely to marry and woto be married. After a woman passes 20, her prospects of getting a husband begins to fade. "Taking the years 1859, 1860, 1861, we find that 78 girls were married at 15 years of age, but no males. At 16, 17 youths entered the state of matrimony, and 637 girls. For both sexes, 20 seems to be the most favored age for marriage. In 1861 the number of each sex then married were 48,495 men and 50,640 women. At 25 this proportion was reversed, the numbers being 26,478 men to 20,673 women; and at 30 the difference was still more marked, for while 10,621 men married at that age, only 7,840 women found husbands. The males having once obtained the preponderance maintained it to the last. At 70, we find 119 marrying, and only 21 women; 30 men and 3 women at 75, and 8 men at 80 to 2 women.

# WAR NEWS.

FROM PICKETT'S LINE.

The enemy crossed a small force of infantry to the south side of the James river on Wednesday morning, at Cox's Landing, near the mouth of Dutch Gap canal and below battery Simms—They are upon the neck of low grounds where they can do nothing and cannot advance. Our picket line extends across their front and within three hundred yards of the canal. It is not desirable to hold this point with our forces, but simply to keep them in check in the useless position which they have assumed.

There is no truth in the rumor that they have effected any crossing at a point higher up the river.

Our mortars and batteries command the position and are keeping up the usual amount of annoyance.

THE RAIDERS ON THE WELDON ROAD.

We learn that the forces sent by Grant down the Weldon road consisted of one entire corps, besides the cavalry. Every man of them ought to be captured.

FROM GEORGIA.

There is no news later than the 7th December. At that time the entire force of Sherman was combined on the east side of the Ogeechee. On the 6th it advanced no less than eighteen miles. His men were represented as much fatigued, and their spirits flagging. In numbers there were 20,000 muskets, and a most enormous wagon train. The country in his rear was swarming with stragglers and deserters, who are begging or pillaging at every house. Citizens who have talked with the officers concur in the declaration that they are universally disgusted with the expedition and the war. The officers spoke very freely of Sherman's plans. They said he would not risk an engagement if he could help it, because he had no ammunition to spare, but would make his way to the sea coast at the nearest practicable point. The enemy had three or four hundred negroes with them. They had no arms, but were merely camp followers, slipping off and making their way home at every stopping, to be replaced by others. No attention is now paid to the General Order of Sherman, issued at the beginning of the march, and the whole country has been pillaged by mobs of soldiers without officers. Wheeler is operating on the confused mass at every step.—*Examiner. Dec 10th.*

## THE GEORGIA CAMPAIGN.

The pertinacious manner in which the gallant Wheeler has hung upon the flanks and rear of the powerful army now invading our State, attacking them by day and by night, when they least expect it, and keeping watch over all their movements, should entitle him to the lasting gratitude of every Georgian, and the praise of all his countrymen. From the departure from Atlanta up to the present hour, he has kept on their track and bayed them at every step of their progress. They believed when their expedition moved that there was no such enemy to harrass them, and to him we are indebted for the delays and hindrances that are likely to prove the ruin of our barbarous and cruel foe.

Hardly a day has passed that Wheeler has not engaged some portion of Sherman's army, and the boastful Kilpatrick has been whipped by him as often as he has fingers and toes. Besides fighting wherever he could find the enemy, roads have been obstructed, cattle and negroes driven off, the people forewarned provisions that could not be removed destroyed every thing else done to embarrass and distract the raiders. In this way Wheeler has rendered most vital service to the cause, for it has given us time to complete defences and bring up our men. We are now ready for Sherman, and, strike where he will, he will find a foe ready and able to cope with his hired and brutal minions.

On Sunday last, the 4th inst, a battle was fought which excells in magnitude any that has characterized the campaign, and therefore worthy of some particular mention. The 14th Yankee corps united with Kilpatrick's entire cavalry force made an attack on Wheeler, and a severe battle raged for several hours. At the moment of the assault, Wheeler's lines was very much extended for the purpose of foraging, but he speedily brought his forces together and received the attack of the enemy with a vigor that made them stagger. Several times were they driven back by our men in counter charges, and sometimes from behind breast works. Finally Wheeler finding himself nearly surrounded by a greatly superior force, quietly and in good order retired and left the field to the enemy. The losses of the latter were very heavy and the blow cannot have failed greatly to cripple them. We captured a number of prisoners, one a Colonel who was taken in a hand to hand fight. We also lost severely in officers and men, but in no proportion with the enemy. Among our killed was Col. Graves, who on the occasion was acting as Brigadier.

Of the present whereabouts of Sherman, it might gratify curiosity; but would do no good, to speak. From his movements we judge that he himself is not so sure of his lattitude and longitude. Suffice it to say that he has many days hard marching before him ere he will be able to respond visibly to the rockets of his friends on the coast, with a good prospect of having to fight his way though the entire distance.—*Savannah Republican, 6th.*

COLUMBIA, Ala., Dec, 4
via Tallahassee, Madison and Doctortown, December 9.

The following is a statement of the Rev. Mr. Browning, just from the Army of Tennessee:

A fight took place on the 30th ult., between Harpeth Creek and Franklin, in which the enemy were routed from his breast works, losing 4000 killed and wounded and 6000 prisoners. General Cheatham's corps was principally engaged.

The enemy are falling back to Murfreesboro.

Forrest is reported to be at Bentwater, between the enemy and Nashville. The enemy are said to de concentrating at Murfreesboro.

HOW LINCOLN'S MESSAGE WAS RECEIVED.—A dispatch from Washington says:

During the reading of the Presitlet's Message in the House of Representatives, it was several times interrupted by applause, especially the concluding portion, in which he says he will not be the instrument to re-enslave such persons as are made free by the Emancipation Proclamation, or by any of the acts of Congress: and where he says that, "in stating a single condition of peace, he meant to say that the war will cease on the part of the Government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it." The applause was by clapping of hands, with exclamations, "Good!" "That's right," etc. The Speaker rapped with his gavel to prevent a further infraction of the rules of decorum, although it was evident that he himself shared in the approval of the declarations of the President.

# TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]


Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.


## Congressional.

RICHMOND, Dec. 13.

The Senate passed a bill to authorize the transmission of newspapers to soldiers free of postage. Also passed a bill for the employment of all free negroes, and forty thousand slaves to work upon fortifications and perform other labor connected with the defense of the country. Gen. Jos. E. Johnson occupied a privileged seat in the Senate Chamber today.

In the House the sequestration and currency bill was further discussed.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Dec. 13

The Senate passed concurrent resolutions for a recess from the 24th inst. until the 2d of January.

Mr Orr from the Committee on foreign affairs reported back Henry's resolutions defining the position of the Confederate States, declaring the determination of Congress and the people thereof to prosecute the war till their independence is acknowledged, and the resolutions passed, yeas 16, nays none.

The bill to provide for the remission of penalty for non-delivery of bacon. Passed the House.

The sequestration and currency bill's were discussed.

A bill was passed increasing the pay of members of Congress fifty per cent. Passed, yeas 45, nays 41.

Several bills were reported and ordered to be printed.

## Northern News.

RICHMOND, Dec. 13.

The Washington *Chronicle* of Sunday has been received. A Nashville telegram of the 10th says the Federal loss in the battle of Franklin is ascertained by official reports to be one hundred and ten officers, and two thousand and fifteen men killed, wounded and missing. Scouts report that Hood is about to make a movement of some sort. The rebels can be plainly seen from the fourth corps standing about their camp fire. Hostilities have ceased on account of the weather. A furious snow storm prevailed in Northern cities on Saturday, extending as far as Halifax.

Gold closed in New York on Saturday at 234.

General Davis' expedition from Vicksburg destroyed the Mississippi central railroad for thirty miles above Big Lick Crossing. Twenty five hundred bales of cotton were destroyed.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**WANTED! WANTED!!**

A FEMALE TEACHER, OF SOME EXPERIENCE TO take a private School in the country, where she would be required to teach only such branches as are usually taught in Common Schools. Address, stating terms &c.

J. H. & J. W. KINSEY,
Pink Hill, Lenoir co., N. C.
Dec. 14, 1864. 201—3tw3t.*

**NOTICE.**

I HAVE LOST OR MISPLACED A 4 PER CENT CERTificate issued to me by R. H. Kingsbury, Depositary, Oxford, N. C., for $1400 No. 447, date March 26th, 1864. Also a Certificate for $100, issued by R. H. Kingsbury, Depositary Oxford N. C., to R. J. Bunn, No. 478 date March 26th, 1864. All persons are warned not to trade for said certificates. I have made application to the Depository at Oxford for a renewal of them.

ISAAC H. DAVIS.
Dec. 14, 1864. 201—d3t.*

**$40,000 Internal Improvement, North Carolina State Bonds for Sale!**

WILL BE SOLD IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH, N. C. AT the Auction rooms of Creech & Litchford, on Thursday, 22d December, Forty Thousand dollars of North Carolina twenty year Coupon bonds. These bonds were issued for the benefit of the Cheatham R. R. Company and are secured by a special sinking fund provided for their redemption when due. No better investment can be found.

Copies of the laws authorizing the issue can be had on application to the undersigned or to Messrs. Creech & Litchford Commission Merchants and Auctioneers.

KEMP P. BATTLE
President C. R. R. Co.
Dec 13, 1864 200—dtd.

**WANTED,**

A LADY AS A GOVERNESS QUALIFIED TO teach the English branches, French, Latin, and music, in a private family near Raleigh. Address BOX NO, 58, Raleigh, N. C. References given and required.
Dec. 10, 1864. 198—d4t.

**ORPHAN ENDOWMENT FUND.**

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS FUND MAY BE MADE to Geo. W. Mordecai Jno. G. Williams and W H Jones, Cashier. C. F. DEEMS.
Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 263—tf.

**Sorghum Mills and Boilers.**

JUST RECEIVED, FROM SAPONA IRON WORKS, ANother supply of two and three Roller Mills and Boilers from 20 to 100 gallons. Kept constantly on hand a large supply of Ovens, Spiders, and extra Lids.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt.,
for Sapona Iron Works.
August 13th, 1864. 97—tf.

Post Q. M. Department, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, Dec. 6, 1864.

I WISH TO HIRE (3) THREE NO. 1 TEAMSTERS FOR Capt. S. S. Kirkland, A. Q. M., Hillsboro', N. C.
(2) Six Stout Laborers to bale forage for J. J Minetree, Agent Q. M. Department, Raleigh. Pay, $37.50 per month, medical attendance and rations.
195—6t. W. E. PEIRCE, Capt. & A. Q. M

**Negroes Wanted at Pettigrew Hospital.**

WANTED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR FIFTY OR SIXty negroes, men, and women, as nurses, cooks and laundresses. The women must not be encumbered with children. Good rations and comfortable quarters will be furnished and the highest price paid allowed by government.

Apply to H. H. PETTIT
Hospital steward Pettigrew Hospital.
Dec. 10, 1864. 198—dedtdec25.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE DONORS TO THE North Carolina Orphan Endowment Fund and of the Directors in the basement of the Baptist Church in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday the 15th of Dec, at 11 o'clock A. M.

A full attendance is desirable.

GEO. W. MORDECAI.
C. F. DEEMS Financial Agent.
Raleigh, Dec. 12, 1864. 199—3t.

**NEGROES AT AUCTION.**

ON THURSDAY, 29TH DECEMBER, WILL BE SOLD in front of our sales room—one Negro Woman 30 years old, an excellent Washer, Ironer and Seamstress, one Negro Man 44 years old, good field hand, one Woman 37 years old with two children.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Commission Merchants and Auctioneers.
December 8, 1864. 196—eodtds

**Important Sale of Valuable Negroes at Auction.**

WILL BE SOLD IN FRONT OF OUR SALES ROOM ON Tuesday, the 13th Dec., 30 Valuable Negroes, consisting of men and women, among them a good blacksmith, and one good shoe maker, a number of young women, girls, boys, and children, cooks, house-servants and field hands. Taking all together, the most valuable and desirable lot of negroes that have been offered for sale in this market. Persons in want of valuable young servants would do well to attend this sale as it affords a rare opportunity to supply themselves. They are sold for no fault.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auct. and Com Mer.
Dec. 6, 1864. 194—td.

**S. T. WILDER,**
**Auction and Commission Merchant,**
LOUISBURG, N. C.

Will make sales of real estate or personal property, merchandise, provisions, flour, grain, salt, &c., and solicits consignments. Franklinton is the nearest depot.
Oct. 31, 1864. 164—2m*

**NOTICE TO DEBTORS.**

THE ACCOUNTS AND CLAIMS OF THE LATE C. T Iredell have been placed in my hands for collection, embracing those of Iredell Brothers. Persons indebted under either head are respectfully requested to make immediate payment as the administrator is anxious to settle up the business of the estate. I can be seen at the office of the "Conservative."

J. J. LANSDELL,
October 18, 1864. 153—tf.